## NAPOLEON III. AND THE SOUTH.

How the Uni'ed States Escaped War with France During "the Late Unpleasantness."

DUPLICITY OF THE EMPEROR

Mr. Thurlow Weed Tells the Story of His Foreign Mission.

It was not generally known, at the close of the rebellion, how narrowly this country had escaped a foreign war. Rumors of the Emperor Napoeon's duplicity in his dealings with our represen tatives abroad, of his cagerness to secure the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and of his w inguess to assist in the destruction of the Republic, were, it is true, occasionally wafted across the Atlanbut never in such a form as to obtain universal credence; and when the war was ended, without any overt act of hostility having been committed by the rulers of the French, there was little disposition to convict their government of unfriendliness to the North. It will be remembered that soon after his inauguration President Lincoln sent to Europe four Commissioners, whese exertions on behalf of the Union were not without considerable weight. At the same time Messrs. Mason and Slidell visited France and England in the interests of the South, receiving a favorable reception on both sides of the channel. Their official despatches—which are preserved with the other unpublished archives of the Confederate Department of State in the United States Treasury at Washington-formed the subject of an article in the October number of the North American Review, in which it was clearly shown that had not New Orleans fallen when it did, or had its fall been followed by successful operations against the Northern forces in Virginia, the Emperor would have hesitated no longer to take aggressive measures against the North. His failure to act openly at an carlier date was due only to his inability to secure the co-operation of Great Britain-an end to compass which he plotted long in secret. MR. WEED AT HOME

The Commissioners who represented our government abroad were Archbishop Hughes, who was accredited to France and Italy; Bishop McIlvaine, most of whose time was spent in England; Thurlow Weed, who several times crossed and recrossed the English Channel, and General Scott, whose mission was chiefly to France. Of these four distinguished men Mr. Weed alone survives, and that the story of his foreign mission might be had from his living lips a reporter of the HERALD rang the bell at No. 12 West Twelfth street one or two days ago. The aged politician, who bears not ungracefully the burden of foor score years and two, was stretched at length on a wide and comfortable lounge; but, rising as the reporter entered, he waved him to a seat and took up his favorite position in a high-backed, broad-armed rocking chair.

tion, "for I consider our relations with France during the civil war a subject of historical importance, and I think I can add something of interest to the information contained in the North American Re-

While Mr. Weed was mentally engaged in collecting his reminiscences the reporter glanced about him at the study walls, hung with innumerable likenesses of eminent public men with whom the veteran journalist has been or is still on terms of intimacy. Over a photograph of Secretary Evarts was suspended an engraving of Sir Henry Holland, for fifty years physician to the royal family of England. Not long before his death the old gentleman spent a week with Mr. Weed, and made a never-tofulfilled agreement to visit the Yellow Stone River region in his company. From the wall opposite his portrait looked out the tenevolent face of Edward Ellice, whose sixty-one years service in the House of Commons was marked by a continual and friendly interest in the affairs of the United States. But it ould be an endless task to speak of all the pictures in the room, or even to catalogue the names inscribed meath them, for they represent the friendships of a man who has known, with but two exceptions, every Governor of the State of New York; who in the year 1824 called together the Convention which nominated John Quincy Adams for the Presidency, and who since then has been on more or less familiar terms with every President of the United States. Falling from a likeness of Lord Chancellor Thurlow which rested upon the countenance of his host, who the next moment began the narration of his story in

ARRIVAL IN PARIS. "The Confederate Commissioners, Slidell and Mason, left for Europe simultaneously with the four Commissioners appointed by President Lincoln. We satled in November, 1861, and knew nothing of the departure of the two Confederates until after our arrival in France, when information came that dore Wilkes had captured them aboard the British ship Trent. Though they were immediately released, their arrival in England was somewhat delayed. Soon after we reached Paris Archbishop Hughes had an interview with Louis Napoleon, and left him with the impression that he (the Emperor) was friendly to the Union. Mr. Dayton, our Minister, and Mr. Bigelow, the Consul General, entertained the same opinion. Mr. Sanford, who had been previously connected with the American Legation at Paris and was well acquainted with leading French offici is, was also confident that we had the Emperor's sympathies. I remained but a few days in Paris. The Trent affair had awakened such a strong war feeling in England that after a consultation with Bishop Hughes, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Bigelow and General Scott it was deemed advisable that I should go immeto London. On the 24th or 25th of January I received a telegraphic despatch from Mr. Dayton requiring my immediate presence in Paris. On the following day 1 met Bishop Hughes and Mr. Bigelow at the Americap Legation in that city, and was informed that the Emperor, in a speech to be delivered to the French National Legislature, would announce his intention of making demands upon our government of a character alike hostile and alarming. Upon learning that I had a letter from the Secretary of State to Prince Napoleon its immediate delivery was deemed important. I therefore proceeded to the Palais Moyal, and was cordially and kindly received; but the Prince frankly informed me that he was unable to render us any assistance. It was well known in Paris that he had recently returned from America warmly in favor of the North. He was therefore in

AN IMPORTANT INTERVIEW. "Remembering that the late A. J. Hill, of Santa ruz, had placed a letter in my hands just as I was leaving the Astor House to go on board the steamer, with the remark that I had better deliver it soon after my arrival in Paris, it occurred to me that the suggestion of my friend had better be acted upon at Returning to my hotel I found the letter, and drove to the residence of M. Lubat, to whom it was addressed. That gentleman received me with great cordiality, remarking that my presence in Paris was important, as the danger of war with America was imminent, and adding that I must see the Emperor immediately. I replied that our Minister, Mr. Dayton, would ask an early audience for me, but that he feared it could not be obtained until after the meeting of the Chambers. M. Lubat said:-The mischief will then have been done. You must see him to-morrow. I will arrange it all."

Returning to the Legation I informed our friends of the result of my interviews with Prince Napoleon and M. Lubat. They were surprised that the latter gentleman should so confidently promise an interview with the Emperor, but added that I should accept the offer, though they thought he overrated his power. In the evening of that day M. Lubat called at our hotel to say that, on reflection, he thought it would be best to see the Comte de Morny (brother of the Emperor) first; and then, if necessary, the

M. Lubat called with his carriage and took me to the palatial residence of De Morny. We were shown into a spacious antersom where several notables were awaiting an audicince. The usher who took M. Lubat's card returned immediately and preceded us to the Count's apartments. My companion, in introducing me, remarked that as I desired to see the Count on important matters he would take his

"Upon my expressing the solicitude felt by our Minister, Mr. Dayton, in relation to the forthcom-Minister, Mr. Dayton, in relation to the forthcoming speech of the Emperor, De Morny, with considerable emphasis, said that France was suffering so seriously from our civil war that the Emperor would be compelled to refer to the subject in his address. I inquired if all wars of commercial nations did not, necessarily, more or less inconvenience neighboring nations. He replied that our war was an exceptional one; that other nations were dependent upon us for cetton; that our blockade and the destruction of the Charleston Harbor hal deprived Europe of an article essential to its interests; that France was a paternal government, and when it could not invain its people with labor was compelled to supply them with bread. When I urged that the blockade, as a war measure, found procedents in European wars, the Count replied that there was no such justification or excuse for destroying the harbor of Charleston, tant, cotton harbor in our country. I replied that tant, cotton narror in our country. I representation the Count was laboring under a misapprehension in regard to Charleston Harbor; that instead of being demolished it had simply been obstructed, and that the rocks placed there could be readily removed. when there was no further occasion for such ob-struction. The Count insisted strongly that whether the harbor was destroyed or only obstructed the in-jurious effect for the time being was the same, and that the Emperor would probably deem it to be his that the Emperor would probably deem it to be his duty to protest earnestly against a measure which affected the welfare of France so seriously. I re-joined that our action in obstructing the harbor of Charleston was justified by Continental practices. He smilingly remarked that he supposed I relied upon the temporary obstruction of the navigation of the River Scheldt as a precedent, but that it did not

"To this I responded that the precedent, in my mind, was a very different and a much older oneadding that the Count would probably remember a war with England which assumed proportions in-consistent with the welfare of France, and when England only consented to repeated overtures for peace when France yielded to her demand for the destruction of the second best harbor in the king-dom. The Count looked at me inquiringly, when I added that the treaty I referred to was that negotrated at Utrecht in 1713. He then rang his bell, as I inferred, to send for the treaty in question; but I remarked that I had a copy of the ninth article with me, which would save his time. Its provisions were that within five months after the conditions of peace were signed the fortifications of the city of Dunkirk should be razed, the harbor filled up and the sluices and moles which served to cleanse it levelled, and this at the French King's own expense.
"When the Count had read the article over twice

DUNKIRK A PRECEDENT.

very attentively I observed that he would find by referring to the history of that day that Holland, an ally of England in the war which ended with this terms had not been complied with, inasmuch as the fortifications and harbor had been but partially destroyed, while the article referred to called for their entire demolition. Yet Dunkirk at this day, instead of being (what it would have been, but for the Treaty of Utrecht) a large and prosperous commercial city is wholly unused as a harbor and utterly insignificant as a town. De Morny, after a pause, remarked that he was to accompany the Minister of Foreign Affairs (M. Thouvenel) to the Tuileries on the following evening, when the Emperor's speech would be read to them. Quite satisfied with the result of my interview I thanked the Count for his civilities and withdrew. In accompanying me to the door he took my hand and said that whenever I deemed it important to confer with him my card would gain

"when the Emperor's speech was printed the pasa hostile one. Previously a copy of the original paragraph had been sent to the French Minister in London and communicated confidentially to persons who operated largely in stocks, and who, by reason of the unexpected change, were heavy losers. The financial editor of the London Times, in commenting on the speech, remarked that the first sentence of the paragraph relating to America was not in har-mony with what followed, and assumed that, in changing the spirit of the clause, the first few lines remained unaltered. It is evident from the letters of Mr. Slidell to the Confederate government that he was not aware of Napoleon's intention to make an apparent now that there was duplieft the course pursued by the Emperor tow-ard both the Union and the Confederate Commissioners. It is quite true, as Messrs. Mason and Slidell represent in their letters, that he made reiterated efforts to induce first England, and atterward some of the Continental Powers, to join him in aggressive action toward our government. Members of Parliament in sympathy with the Confedoccasions, to confer with the Emperor upon questions relating to our blockade, &c., which were subsequently introduced into the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and Earl Russell informed me that the Queen's proclamation giving belligerent rights to the vessels of the Confederate government was based upon an argument received from the highest judicial officers of France. The point raised by the French Attorney General was that the Confederates were entitled to such rights upon the principles of humanity recognized in international law; otherwise their captured crows must be treated as piraces."

PRIENDS IN NEED. In concluding Mr. Weed remarked that but for the inflexible determination of Queen Victoria, the Duke of Argyll, Sir Ronndell Palmer, Milner Gibson, John Bright, Lord Houghton, Sir Henry Holland Arthur (now Lord) Kinnaird, William E. Forster, William Torrens, Edward Ellice, George Moffet, Thomas Bayley Potter, Mr. Stansfield, Mr. Bazley, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. White, Mr. Smith and one or two other members of Parliament, war with France and probably with England would have been inevitable. "M. Lubat," he said, "through whose influence with and friendly intervention we were saved from no common danger, came to America while still a young man, and by his intelligence, enterprise and integrity accumulated a fortune in mercantile pur-suits. When he returned to France, some thirty years ago, though rich enough to live in repose, his business habits prompted him to embark in railway enterprises. Obtaining concessions from the govent he constructed railroads from Paris to Versailles, Vergennes and other points. His connection with these works brought him into intimate relations with the Emperor and De Morny-relations which he utilized to render great assistance to his adopted country." Mr. Weed returned to America in July, 1862.

ADMIRAL AMMEN'S POSITION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1879.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HEGALD:—
In the HERALD of September 24 there appeared an article signed "One of the Delegates to the Paris Congress," which contained quotations so partial as to pervert the sense of my report to the State Department and criticisms on my conduct, which I assume to be written by a gentleman to whom I wrote a reply and sent you for publication provided I had not ply and sent you for publication provided I had not mistaken the author. As it proved to be some one else you kindly returned me the manuscript. In the HERALD of to-day is an article signed "dustice," to which I will not reply, nor will I to any article which is not signed by some person who is responsible or who would not be ashamed to be considered the author of parpable misstatements. Very truly yours, DANIEL AMMEN,

Rear Admiral, United States Navy.

THE SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.

The Park Commissioners yesterday, on motion of Commissioner Conover, passed a resolution asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to set apart in the estimates for 1880 the sum of \$15,000 for the improvement of the Southern Boulevard.

LAWYERS AT LOGGERHEADS.

REMARKABLE SCENE IN A PATERSON (N. J.). COURT-LIVELY TILT BETWEEN PROSECUTOR WOODEUFF AND MR. CORTLANDY PARKER-PEESONALITIES, THREATS, TEARS AND APOL-

In the Passaic County Circuit Court room at Pat In the Passate County Circuit Court Found at Pat-erson, N. J., there was enacted yesterday morning a scene such as is not frequently witnessed in a court of law. Two prominent lawyers of the State of New Jersey indulged in some little recriminations; one of them threatened to resort to physical force. The presiding Judge intimated that he would severely punish the offenders; whereupon both burst into tears, begged each other's and the Court's pardon, and peace and harmony were restored amid tears and premises of good behavior. Though apparently the scene partock more of the ridiculous than of the pathetic, still the silence, almost breathless, that reigned in the court room while it was being well as the Court and counsel.

The case on trial was that of William Collier, Corneitus C. Van Houten and William Hickling, charged with conspiring to ruin Sigmond Dringer. One of the defendants, William Hickling, was on the stand resecutor Woodruff was severely cross-examin-him in regard to his knowledge of eriminal career of Collier, another of defendants, who had been in jail on a charge of arson and had also been convicted of libel and served a term of imprisonment therefor. Col-lier is in Canada and does not appear for trial, and so the prosecutor was drawing the facts of the case from different witnesses, contrary to the objection of Mr. Cortlandt Parker, asking Mr. Hickling about the libellous matter when he was interrapted by Mr. Parker, who said, "I think you have been throwing mud enough, and think this dirty conduct has been continued already too long." This seemed to electrity Mr. Woodruff, who at once sprang to his feet, and, shaking his clinehed fist in Mr. Parker's face, fairly screamed:— "Let me tell you, Mr. Parker, that I have stood all I intend to from you here, and before Almighty God the next time you are anything like that you?"

Had a bomb exploded in the middle of the room the persons present could not have been more astounded, and every one hold his breath to see what would next ensue. Judge Dixon looked coolly at the scene, and remarked that another outburst of ench in a very excited manner, continually mut-ering, "The idea!" "Dirty work!" "It is going too

Mr. Parker said that his friend, the Prosecutor, Mr. Parker asid that his friend, the Prosecutor, must certainly have misunderstood him the day previous. Waiter Van Houten, a son or one of the defendants, was in the best business for himself, having successed his father, who had retired altogether from the business. The latter was on the stand and the Prosecutor was endeavoring to wring from him an acknowledgment that he was secretly interested in his son's business. Mr. Parker thought to himself:—"My learned friend has some case against Mr. Van Houten and is endeavoring to establish his pectuality responsibility." He had intimated something of the kind, but in a very jocular way. He was, however, very sorry for what he had said in an unguarded moment.

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Mr. Parker continued that nobody doubted that and thought that he, too, was entitled to some consideration on account of the frame of mind he was in. He hoped the Court would not judge too harshly of a momentary flight of passion. Mr. Parker a eyes were moist with tears as he resumed his seat.

Judge Dixon stated that in his remarks he had not been actuated by any personal consideration, but only by a sense of the respect one to the Court. He was pleased at the explanations offered. He had at first spoken of the matter in general terms, but now, in justice to Mr. Parker, he would state that though the latter's remarks had been far from being biameiess, yet that they were not so reprehensible as to justify the gregs violation of which the State's Attorney had made himself guilty. He deemed that the eignity of the Court was sufficiently vindicated by the apolygies and explanations offered.

The examination of witnesses was then continued, but Mr. Parker was so affected that he withdrew from the case for the balance of the morning's session, and intrusted the management of it to his son, R. Wayne Parker. In the afternoon Mr. Cortlandt Parker returned to the management of the case, and there another scene was narrowiy avoided. Mr. Cornelius C. Van Houten, one of the accused, had testified that his son had kept daily memoranda of the transactions in Dringer's yard without his knowledge and approval, and thus evidence had been corroborated by Waiter Van Houten. Mr. Aaron Polhamus, an ola and highly respected cutzen, had, however, testified for the State that Mr. C. C. Van Houten had informed him that Dringer was being closely watehed and was going to get into trouble. "It seems every minute you remember something worse against us," insting replied Mr. Parker by saving that Mr. C. C. Van Houten had informed him that Dringer was being close

## THE WORK OF RUM.

Some children playing yesterday afternoon in the basement of the rear tenement house No. 50 Forsyth street discovered the dead body of a man lying across a pile of rubbish. The police were imi man's throat was cut from ear to ear. At some distance from where the body lay was found a razor, the blade of which was covered with blood. The police concluded that the case was one of suicide. While the body was being transferred from the cellar to the city hearse, a woman, who happened to be passing at the time, uttered a piercing cry and exclaiming, "My God! it's Phil!" fell to the pavement. She was carried into the house where she boarded and when she revived explained that the body was that of her husband. His name was Philip Miller, and for a number of years he was second mate of the ship Northern Queen. She said she was married to Miller about fateen years ago. At that time he was an ambitious man, but some years afterward became addicted to drink. Five years ago he was sent to State Prison for a year for attempted murder. He was again sentenced to a year's imprisonment for assaulting his wise. Since then he has been an outcast, On Thursday ovening Mrs. Miller met him for the first time in several months at the corner of Canal and Forsyth streets. He begged five cents for a drink. She gave it to him, passed along to her home and never saw him allve again. Deceased was born in Germany forty-six years ago. terred from the cellar to the city hearse, a woman,

## ARSENIC ON TRIAL.

Professor Dana's Third Day in the Hayden Case.

NOTHING ABOUT THE MURDER.

Roundabout Method of Discovering Mary Stannard's Assassin.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 24, 1879. The second week of the Hayden trial terminated to-day. The character of the evidence for five days past naturally leads to a query whether this is a murder trial or a series of scientific lectures. The energies of counsel on both sides have been bent to processes of manufacturing arsenic, and of the forms its particles present under microscopical exmination. Crystaliography, mineralogy and the technical many-syliabled words employed in those sciences have been dinned into the ears of court and jury and spectators until everybody has become heartily tired of them. After all this the jurymen, to use a familiar phrase, are "as well as could be expected." Three or four of them have manifested for a day or more past every appearance of being bored, while two sat this afternoon with closed eyes faces. However, the scientific testimony which has been given as to the nature, manufacture and the State. In this Hayden case the evidence is largely circumstantial. No eye witnessed the tragedy. The testimony that Hayden was seen near the spot on the eventful afternoon is by no means strong. By a chain of evidence regarding the arsenic found in Mary Stannard's stomach the State hopes to accomplish an important thing. If it can day of the murder is the arsenic found in her stomach it may be able to fix as a fact that Hayden was the man who was with her at the hour when she met her death, and give foundation to the asknife and the jagged stone. This is what the State is reaching after, and not any mere object of proving that Hayden poisoned the girl. For this Professor Dana pursued in Europe, at the expense of the State, investigations into the processes of arsenic manufacture. For this he prepared scores of microscopic slides bearing arsenical atoms and diaafter this he has at least been enabled to swear that the arsenic found in Hayden's barn, and which Haythe arsenic found in Hayden's barn, and which Hayden says he bought in Middletown and put there en the day of the murder, is nothing like the arsenic sold at the store where Hayden purchased. The defence has devoted itself to sapping this proof by throwing doubt on the accuracy of the expert investigations. And they have a valuable point is the fact that the arsenic produced by the State as bought at the store where liayden purchased was bought three weeks later than his purchase, and coming as it did from the scrapings of the jar may have been from a separate lot bought by the druggist months or years before. The foregoing briefly reviews the leading features of the trial thus far. No other important testimony has been brought out, excepting that of a journalist, who repeated flayden's story as told at the preliminary examination. This was the one mischance of the prosecution. A part of his testimony being produced, the defence claimed the legal right of hearing all. They got 15, and, of course, the resultant advantage of having the special plea of the accused go to the jury at the very outst of the case.

Judge liarrison—We are now through with the witness for the present, but may recall him hereafter.

Counsel for the defence consulted a moment, and Mr. Watrous then took the witness in hand for a cross-examination, which, it was predicted, would be one of the nost exacting of the case. Professor Dana being one of the State's most important witnesses it was essential that the force of his testimony be broken or the jury roystified on the delicate scientific questions which his evidence covered.

"I was appointed to a professorship in Yalo on Wednesslay noon of this week, having long been an instructer there. I do not know the specific gravity of metallic arsenie. The specific gravity of arsenious oxide is stated to be 3.69."

"When did you begin the study of arsenie?"

"I have been tamilar with the composition of arsenie for nine years. With regard to special examinations of a microscopic character of various examples of commercial arsenie in this case my examination commercial phanary 4, 1879. Prior to that time I had often microscopically observed arsenical crystals, using a pecket microscope. But this would not enable me to reach any of the results I have gained in this case, for it had no greater power than twelve diameters. I observed these crystals in testing minerals for arsenic before my chass, using the microscope above described, and even with that cound determine the octohedral form of the crystals ten sided; they belong to the monoclinic order in crystallegraphy. In common sait there is no mathematical maximum of limit to the number of sides. The least can be three, but I have soon crystals with twenty. I have never sees an octohedral form in sait.

twenty. I have nover seen an octohedral form in sait.

THE STATE PAID THE HILLS.

"You went to England last entamer, Professor, and went at the expense of the State?"

"I did." (Sousation.)

"You visited two arsenie works during that time?"

"You visited that Professor Pana had been accompanied by Judge Harrison of the prosecution.) I received my instructions in June from counsel for the State. No white arsenie manufactories exist in this country. In fingiand it visited one in Tavistock, Devonshire, and another in the hamlet of Risson, near Truro, Cornwell. I also know of works at Swansea. Wales, at Okel Tor, in Devonshire; also in Hayle, in Cornwell. On the Continent there are large works at Reichenstein, in Silessa, Eastern Germany, and in the mining region of the Harri Mountains. I know of no offers. I have no personal knowledge of the methods of manufacture at any places other than those I visited. But the books state that at 'Rel Tor the glass aresnie is made as well as the sulphide of arsenie. Also that at Hayle the white arsenie is made as well as the sulphide of arsenie.

Processor Dana detailed it consistent, and expecially in its bearing on the formation of orystals, and said that in the furnaces the larger crystals would be formed nearest the fire.

Lecess was taken at eleven o'clock, and upon rosuming the proceedings Mr. Watrons inquired:—

"Professor, may I ask whom you have been taiking with during the recess?"

"Cortainly, sir. I conversed with Professor Silliman, of Yaie College, and one of the counsel for the State. And as an accidental consequence of the conversations I wish to change my testimony—to correct a chance slip of the tongue. I have said that the larger crystals would be found nearer the fire in the jurnace, whereas I should have said furthest from it."

the turnace, whereas I should have said farthest from it."
"Who told you of your error?"
"One of the State's counsel made a remark from which I saw at once that I had made an accidental

"One of the State's counsel made a remark from which I saw at once that I had made an accidental error."

Microscopic slides of the "Colgrove" and "barn" arsenics were produced, also a scruple of arsenic from the mill at Tavistock visited by witness. All were carefully and with a wise air examined by the jurymen, who could glean nothing very valuable from examining slips of glass with only smoke-like circles visible thereon. One juryman, with much labored and comical squinting of the eye, tried it with a twelve-power microscope. Professor Dana was also required to examine the sides through an instrument of similar power, and was saked what difference he observed in the size of the crystals. "I observe an indistinct difference, but with so small a glass to assist the eye I cannot describe anything positively."

ABSENIC MANUFACTURE.

In reply to an extended series of questions, Professor Dana described his observations of the formation of crystals in arsenic manufacture at Tavistock, and expressed his belief that there is a regular gradation in the size of the crystals in all the samples he had seen up to a certain point—from powier up to particles whose forms are distinguishable by the unassisted eye. The process of grinding was also described. "The arsenic," he said, "is shovelled up from the floor like dust, and unto a hopper, whence it passes between the grinding stones, between three and four feet in diameter. As the stones are gradually worn the particles will gradually become larger, of course.

When the court opened for the afternoon session the jury sat staring out of the windows at a lively snow squail which was prevailing. Perhaps apprehending being snowed up on the railroads, one of the jurymen asked the Court for an earlier adjournment than usual, adding, "Some of us have got to foot it across country from Seymour to Oxford."

Professor Dana, resuming, was asked:

"Whore will the largest crystals of arsenic be found in the series of chambers in manufacturing arsenic?"

found in the series of chambers in manufacturing arsenic?"

"The chambers have so large a part of their surface exposed to the outside air that it would tend to provent the considerable heat of the chamber to such a degree as would not otherwise be the case. The vapors are the hottest nearest the furnace, of course, and they gradually cool as they pass through the chamber and connecting tubes. The difference between the temperature of the vapor and that of the chamber would therefore be greatest nearest the furnace. This great difference of temperature would, I think, rosult in the more rapid cooling of the vapors themselves, and the largest crystals would be the furthest away."

"What becomes of the vapors that do not crystallize even on reaching the last chamber?"

"In the Tavistock works they passed into a room where water was falling, and this removed the greater part of the arsenic."

"What is the angle of the chambers as to the furnace?"

"What is the angle of the chambers as to the furnace?"

"My impression is—"

"I don't want your impression; I want the fact."

"But I object to having my impressions go to the world as direct statements."

"Never mind your objections. What is that angle?"

Professor Dana hesitated a moment and then the faintest gleam of merriment lighted his eyes, as taking a rembolder and holding it up, he said:—

"Well, it might be this angle and it might be that."

And he first raised the penholder to an angle of twenty degrees and then suddenly to eighty. This was greeted with general laughter, and a spectator remarked "That Dana's a hard boy to corner. They'll get enough of him before they get through!"

The interrogatories as to the chambers and the heat and crystallization therein were continued at length, and were largely a repetition of Professor Dana's testimony in chief. The subject of grinding was next entered upon, and witness said:—"In some commercial arsenies there is ninety-five per cent of crystals and in others only ten; in ground lump arsenic no crystals. In the former the crystals come from the furnaces so small that they are not ground."

"Name the conditions affecting the crystals of arsenic?"

"I do not know all, but I will state those I do

"Name the conditions ancetting the crystals of arsenic?"

'I do not know all, but I will state those I do know. First, the temperature at which the vapor cools or the rapidity with which that original temperature is reduced; second, the density of the vapor; third, the absence or presence in different degrees of foreign matter in the vapor; fourth, whether the vapor is condensed so that the crystals grow by continued additions of particles as the crystals are attached to some exposed surface. Those are the conditions, I believe, governing the formation of arsenic crystals. The conditions, however, may vary to some extent."

rive samples from the same source and five from another?

Professor Dana (if I may state the answer in this form)—It the ten samples came from the same source I could not, upon my examination, state more than the similarity between them. I could not say that they came from the same source. If they came from different sources, and presented as ten average samples would out of 100 or 1,000, striking different characteristics, I could state, with perfect confidence, that certain or them did not come from the source from which others came.

A glauce over the spectators' benches showed many nodding or smilling an approval of this positive answer. By it the Professor staked his reputation upon his assertions and the results of his experiments. After some further questioning, which resulted in repetitions by the witness in different forms of his assertion, counsel inquired,

"If a keg of arsenic comes from Tavistock, England, and is distributed to different druggists might there not be differences in the lots?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."
"Then what would enable you to say that they

"Then what would enable you to say that they came from the same source?"
"A condition of marked similarity for one thing. That would be the condition of all the arsenic in any one lot. If, on the contrary, one lot had eighty per cent of crystal and another only twenty-five or fifty per cent I should feel very sure that they did not come from the same source."
"We will stop here." remarked Chief Justice Parke, and at half-past four P. M. the Court adjourned to next Tuesday morning.

THE BARRETT MURDER TRIAL

A SCENE IN COURT-THE JURY BETTER TO CON-SIDER THEIR VERDICT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 24, 1879. The trial of Thomas Barrett for the killing of Calshan, which has occupied the entire week, was listened to again to-day by a crowded court room. The prisoner's mother, a gray-haired, amiable looking woman, sat beside him all day and wept bitterly during District Attorney Gunster's summing up for the Commonwealth. Barrett himself seemed ill at case, and his lips twitched nervously as the eloquent counsel described the bloody and brutal murder which he perpetrated at the solemn hour of one o'clock on the morning of the 1st of June. The Court was hushed in stillness, and when the District Attorney described the murderor creeping steatishily over the grass and shooting down his victim a man in the audience disturbed the solemnity of the scene by rising and shouting at the Attorney. "That's not so!" Mr. Gunster stopped speaking. All eyes were directed toward the interrupter, and Judge liandley, with an angry frown, said:—"Officers, remove that man and take him before the Mayor." A crowd of tipstaves hustled the disturber through the door, and Mr. Gunster resumed his argument. At its close Judge liandley charged the jury, and they retired at noon. In the afternoon the jury came into court and said they could not agree. After receiving some instructions they retired again, and up to midnight have not agreed upon a verdict. Crowds of persons have been leitering about the court room all the evening in the pelting snow storm, expecting to hear from the jury, who, it is said, are equally divided as to whether the verdict shall be one of murder in the first or second degree. hour of one o'clock on the morning of the lat of

MRS. BARNES' MURDER TRIAL.

OPENING THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE-WAS THE POISON ADMINISTERED BY BOME ONE OTHER THAN THE PRISONER?

Sandy Hill. N. Y., Oct. 24, 1879. In the Barnes case this morning Professor Perkins, of Union College, testified he made a chemical analysis of the stomach of the decoused and found white arsenie, which he presented to solutely certain that the article presented white arsenic, and, as it was not a stituent of the body, it must have been adminis-tered. The defence attempted to show that the agents used in the analysis themselves contained

THE CHITTENANGO MURDERESS

CHARGES THAT MRS. SHROUDER MURDERED MES, POPE AS WELL AS MES, BARNARD HER

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1879.
Dr. Manlius Smith, professor of chemistry at the
Syracuse University, has found arsenic in the remnant of the remains of Mrs. Pope, which were, abo one week ago, submitted to him for exami-July, 1876, at the residence of Mrs. nard, Chittenango, Madison county. death of Mrs. Barnard by poison last month, an arrest of her daughter, Mrs. Frances Shrouder, for the murder of her mother led the authorities to susalso to obtain possession of \$800 in United States bonds which the old lady had just previous bonds which the old lady had just previous to her death and which have not been seen since. The fact that Frances was seen to have in her possession a large amount of money immediately after Mrs. Pope's death, and the finding of poison in the old lady's remains, even after the lapse of three years and two months, as above stated, is deemed strong ground for claiming that Frances is a murderess in a twostold some. She has been in the Madison County Prison with her husband for the last three weeks, on the charge of murdering her mother. Her case is to be again presented to the Grand Jury on the new charge. When the coffin of Mrs. Pope was opened very little of the body could be found. What was gathered up was of the color and consistency of black mould. The Coroner's inquest on the death of Mis. Pope will be held on Monday next, at Truxton, Cortland county. The greatest indignation is expressed in Chittenango against Mrs. Shronder, She is only about twenty-five years old, and of not very prepossessing appearance. It is stated here that at the age of fourseen years she carried on a liason at her mother's house with a citizen of Chittenango now living, and who is now and was then a married man. The old lady had frequent quarrels with her daughter on that account.

THE RIDDLE WIFE MURDER CASE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 24, 1879. A report here to-night states that Professor John-son, of Yale College, has analyzed and found poison in the body of the wife of Riddle, now under arrest at Norwich.

GUILTY OF MURDER

Bosron, Mass., Oct. 24, 1879. The jury in the case of Caroline C. Goodrich and Daniel F. Kimball on their second trial for the murder of Jennie P. Clarke, the victim of the notorious "trunk tragedy," came in this morning with a scaled verdict of guilty. Goodrich was convicted of having performed the criminal operation which caused death, and Kimball of being an accessory after the

SUICIDE OF AN OPTICIAN.

Frederick Germann, an optician at No. 202 Grand existence by cutting his throat with a razor. At the time of the tragic occurrence Lyman T. Nellson was waiting in the store for a pair of glasses left to be repaired. He had handed the ticket to Germann, who walked into a rear room and committed the dad without having given an intimation of his intention either by word ors gn. Mr. Neilson, having heard the either by word or s gn. Mr. Neilson, having heard the sound of a body falling in the rear room, stepped to the door and discovered Germann lying upon the floor, with the blood flowing from a ghastly gash across the threat. Information was at one conveyed to the police, and Ambulance Surgeon Madden summoned. When the Surgeon arrived Germann had breathed his last, he naving severed the juguiar. Mrs. Germann, whoghad left the house for a walk about twenty minutes previously, upon her return, became well nigh frantic in her sudden grief. She stated that she knew of no cause to induce the desperate deed. The only explanation thus far offered is that the man was suffering from a temporary derangement of mind.

LYNCH LAW IN KENTUCKY.

A despatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 23d inst. from Grayson, Ky., gives a horrible picture of that State. It says :-

Murder, incendiarism, thievery, bushwhacking, general devilment—and such a farce as most of the kentucky courts prove to be when criminals are brought before them—have at last incited the better citizens of Northeastern Kentucky to rise in their might and enforce their will as best they can.

In my despatches some weeks since mention was made of an organized band of outlaws in this part of Kentucky, and that a body of masked men had visited Martinsburg, the county seat of Elliott county, and served notices on officers, lawyers, citizens and criminals that they would no longer suffer murderers and known criminals to override and disgrace their county, and that officers and inwyers who gave them encouragement by detending and permitting such persons to go uspunished would be served in the same way as criminals.

On Monday, near midnight, about two hundred men rode into the town of Martinsburg and surrounded the entire court yard, in which the jal stands whore John W. Rendail, William McMillan and J. W. Ownsby were confined, charged with various crimes and known to belong to the organization holding sway in this part of the State. In the meantime part of the regulators surrounded the jaller's house, from which he attempted to escape by a back door, but in the darkness ran into the arms of one of the party. They made him deliver the keys to the jall. When they surrounded the court yard there were several men about the yard with the guards. Among them was John Cohn, whom they caught and tried to secupe, but he broke away from them. They fired two shots at him, both of which took effect, one in the left shoulder, the officer in the left hip. He finally escaped. They intended to hang him.

The party having the jall keys arrived by this time, when about twenty-five proceeded to the jall. Unlocking it they were met by William McMillan, who began praying for mercy, Kendall was stolid and made no appeals. Ownsby talked but little, but he was baddy frightened, as he had been hanged stored the ropes around their necks. They

## NOT PAUPERS.

In the matter of the application recently made to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a mandamus to compel the inspectors of election in the Third Election district of the Eighteenth Assemby district to register itenty-eight people belong ing in Bellevue Hospital, Judge Donohue yesterday decided that they did not come within the meaning of the "pauper statute," and accordingly granted the mandamus.